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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/694,518	10/27/2003	Rikin S. Patel	200901488-2	1895
22879 7590 12/10/2009 HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY Intellectual Property Administration 3404 E. Harmony Road Mail Stop 35 FORT COLLINS, CO 80528			EXAMINER DAO, THUY CHAN	
			ART UNIT 2192	PAPER NUMBER
			NOTIFICATION DATE 12/10/2009	DELIVERY MODE ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/694,518

Applicant(s)

PATEL, RIKIN S.

Examiner

Thuy Dao

Art Unit

2192

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 August 2009.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 12-30 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 27 October 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-8508)
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. In view of the Appeal Brief (hereafter "Brief") filed on August 25, 2009, PROSECUTION IS HEREBY REOPENED.

To avoid abandonment of the application, appellant must exercise one of the following two options:

(1) file a reply under 37 CFR 1.111 (if this Office action is non-final) or a reply under 37 CFR 1.113 (if this Office action is final); or,

(2) initiate a new appeal by filing a notice of appeal under 37 CFR 41.31 followed by an appeal brief under 37 CFR 41.37. The previously paid notice of appeal fee and appeal brief fee can be applied to the new appeal. If, however, the appeal fees set forth in 37 CFR 41.20 have been increased since they were previously paid, then appellant must pay the difference between the increased fees and the amount previously paid.

A Supervisory Patent Examiner (SPE) has approved of reopening prosecution by signing below.

2. Claims 1-30 have been examined.

On November 23, 2009, examiner contacted Mr. Hu (Reg. No. 40,025), indicated allowable subject matter in claims 1-11, and proposed cancelling claims 12-30 to put the case in condition for allowance.

On December 3, 2009, Mr. Hu replied and informed examiner that the Appellant did not accept canceling claims 12-30.

Accordingly, in the instant Office action, examiner withdraws the rejection over claims 1-11, indicates allowable subject matter in said claims 1-11 (page 21), and rejects claims 12-30 as set forth in details below.

Response to Arguments

3. Appellants' arguments have been considered.

a) Claims 12-21 were rejected under 35 USC 101 (Remarks, pages 5-6).

Appellant argued,

"...However, nowhere in these cited passages of the specification is there any definition of 'processing units' as being merely software." (Brief, page 5, last two lines).

Examiner respectfully disagrees and notes that "one or more processing units operable to execute" as defined/described in the originally filed disclosure may be:

i) FIG. 2, page 7:16-33, "Schema Generator" 34 (a software processing unit) operable to execute software modules/classes included in said Schema Generator to receive a message defined from "Message Definitions" 3 and generate a first object such as "Schema" 36 as recited in claim 12 lines 3-5;

ii) FIG. 2, page 6:17-29, "The components of architecture 30 may comprise software applications..." (software processing units) operable to execute "Object Generator" 38 to convert the first object ("Schema" 36) into a first document as recited in claim 12, lines 5-6.

Appellant further argued,

"... See Specification, page 11, line 29 - page 12, line 6. In addition, Fig. 1 of the specification shows an example general purpose computer 10 that has a processor 12. Thus, it is clear that "processing unit" as used in the claim refers to at least one computer or processor." (Brief, page 6, first paragraph, emphasis added).

However, a claim that covers both statutory and non-statutory embodiments (under the broadest reasonable interpretation of the claim when read in light of the specification and in view of one skilled in the art) embraces subject matter that is not eligible for patent protection and therefore is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

Under the principles of compact prosecution, claims 12-21 have been examined as examiner anticipates the claims will be amended to obviate these 35 USC § 101 issues. For example, the claimed limitation "processing units" may be replaced by either

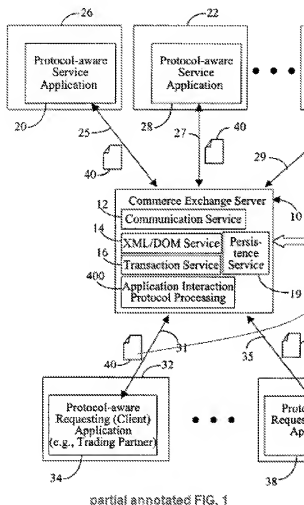
- -computers- - or - -processors- - as defined in the specification and acknowledged by the Appellant above.

b) Claims 12-21 were rejected under 35 USC 102(e) (Brief, pages 6-10).
Appellant argued,

“...There is no teaching that the formatted output results (produced by block 540) is **converted** into a transaction message **according to a schema associated with a first transaction type determinable from the first document.**” (Brief, page 9, first full paragraph, last four lines, original emphasis).

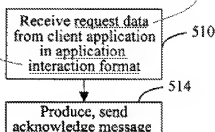
Examiner respectfully disagrees. Ankireddipally teaches:

an object generator operable to convert the first object into a first document written in a self-describing language (FIG. 1, col.11: 24-40, Client Application translates/converts the request/input data (“first object”) entered by a client into an XML application interaction document 40 (“first document”). For example:



col.12: 32-41, XML application interaction document 40 ("a first document" as claimed)

"first object" as claimed



a document generator operable to convert the first document into a first transaction message (an XML application interaction document 40 in TCP/IP message format (col.15: 24-29) has been translated/converted to another XML application interaction document 40 in SMTP message format - col.15: 52-58);

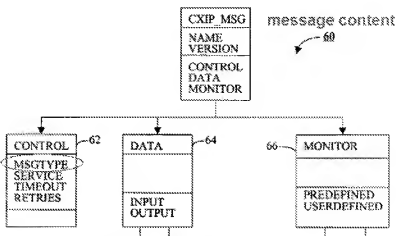
as standard program objects. Similarly, in application 20, transportation/communication module 50 receives XML document 40 as TCP/IP data via communications path 25 and returns an XML document. XML/DOM module 56 then receives the XML document output produced from transportation/communication module 50, parses the document and returns one or more DOM objects that are passed to application logic 58 for handling as standard program objects. Thus, the component module application architecture of FIG. 2 enables any third party application to be straightforwardly integrated as a commerce exchange component (CXC) in the domain of a commerce exchange server. Development of these component modules is technically straightforward in either a Java or a C++ implementation.

As noted above, the transportation module 50 is based on TCP/IP but need not be restricted as such. Because the application interaction protocol includes guaranteed delivery semantics (see the Acknowledge message type described below), transportation module 50 may be implemented on top of SMTP or FTP as well. Cooperating applications (CXCs) based on different transportation mechanisms may also be implemented by developing a bridge that translates messages from one protocol to another. FIG. 18 illustrates this concept of protocol translation. Commerce exchange components 34 and 20 reside on a network that utilizes TCP/IP as its transport mechanism, while commerce exchange component 21 resides on a network that utilizes SMTP as its transport mechanism. Commerce exchange component 21 includes transportation/communication module 51 for handling messages in SMTP format. Communication service 12 of CX server 10 may be implemented with bridge mechanism 57 for translating messages between TCP/IP and SMTP message formats.
c. Message DTDs.

according to a schema associated with a first transaction type determinable from the first document (the XML document 40 ("first document") has DTD ("schema") including message content 60). For example:

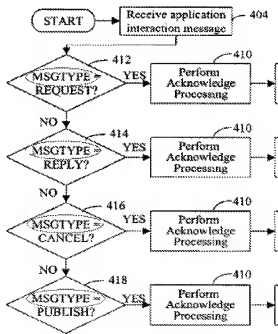
"As shown in FIG. 3, XML document 40 contains tags that define a message header 42 and message content 60. Each of these parts has an associated DTD. The structure of each of these two parts should be well-formed and valid with respect to its associated DTD..." (col.15: 59-66, emphasis added); and

FIG. 5, message content 60 has MSGTYPE in Control 62:



partial annotated FIG. 5

FIG. 13, MSGTYPE has "request", "reply", "cancel", "publish" as the claimed limitations "a first transaction type", which is definable/determinable from the XML document 40 ("the first document"):



partial annotated FIG. 13

Accordingly, Ankireddipally fully teaches limitations recited in independent claim 12 and its dependent claims.

c) Claims 22-30 were rejected under 35 USC 102(e) (Brief, pages 10-11).

Claim 22 and its dependent claims are also rejected over Ankireddipally for similar reasons as claim 12.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC §101

4. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

5. As set forth in the previous Office action mailed March 26, 2009, claims 12-21 are rejected because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter: independent claim 12 directs to “A transaction processing system”, which may comprise only software components.

In the Brief, Appellant argued,

“...However, nowhere in these cited passages of the specification is there any definition of ‘processing units’ as being merely software.” (Brief, page 5, last two lines).

Examiner respectfully disagrees and notes that “one or more processing units operable to execute” as defined/described in the originally filed disclosure may be:

i) FIG. 2, page 7:16-33, “Schema Generator” 34 (a software processing unit) operable to execute software modules/classes included in said Schema Generator to receive a message defined from “Message Definitions” 3 and generate a first object such as “Schema” 36 as recited in claim 12 lines 3-5;

ii) FIG. 2, page 6:17-29, “The components of architecture 30 may comprise software applications...” (software processing units) operable to execute

"Object Generator" 38 to convert the first object ("Schema" 36) into a first document as recited in claim 12, lines 5-6.

Appellant further argued,

"... See Specification, page 11, line 29 - page 12, line 6. In addition, Fig. 1 of the specification shows an example general purpose computer 10 that has a processor 12. Thus, it is clear that "processing unit" as used in the claim refers to at least one computer or processor." (Brief, page 6, first paragraph, emphasis added).

However, a claim that covers both statutory and non-statutory embodiments (under the broadest reasonable interpretation of the claim when read in light of the specification and in view of one skilled in the art) embraces subject matter that is not eligible for patent protection and therefore is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

Under the principles of compact prosecution, claims 12-21 have been examined as examiner anticipates the claims will be amended to obviate these 35 USC § 101 issues. For example, the claimed limitation "processing units" may be replaced by either - -computers- - or - -processors- - as defined in the specification and acknowledged by the Appellant above.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC §102

6. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application

filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

7. Claims 12-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Ankireddipally (art of record, US Patent No. 6,772,216).

Claim 12:

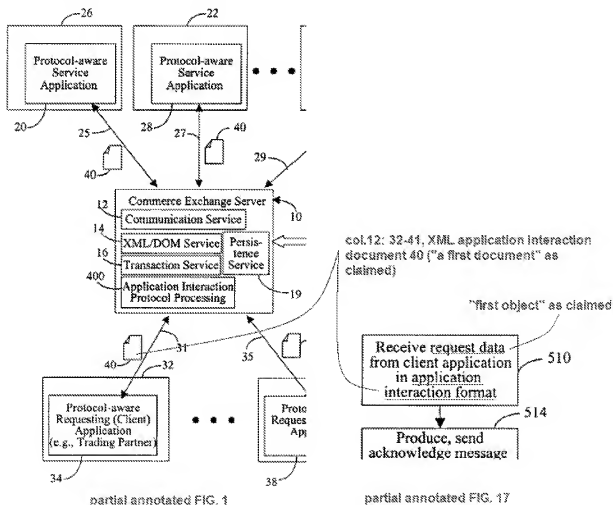
Ankireddipally discloses *a transaction processing system, comprising one or more processor units* (e.g., FIG. 1, col.11: 24 – col.12: 63) *operable to execute:*

a software service operable to receive a transaction request to generate a first object associated with the transaction request (e.g., FIG. 15, a client web-browser, col.10: 45-49, receives a request to update a catalog (“a transaction request”) and create/generate request/input data from the provided items and/or selected catalog items). For example:

“With continued reference to FIG. 15, suppose, for purposes of illustration, application 214 provides items for sale or selection by a user and application 228 is a catalog service hosted at a Web site identified by a particular URL. Catalog service 228 provides services such as updates about available items to application 214 upon receiving a service request from application 214. The example assumes that catalog service 228 behaves according to industry-accepted standards. A transaction originating with client application 214 requesting a catalog update is received by CX server 10. CX server 10 produces an instance of the catalog update transaction with its service list and conditional logic, and generates the messages necessary to execute the transaction. Messages 300, 310, 340 and 350 are exchanged between requesting client application 214 and catalog service application 228, and

messages 320 and 330 are exchanged between protocol plug-in 224 and catalog service application 228." (col.20: 42-59, emphasis added)

an object generator operable to convert the first object into a first document written in a self-describing language (FIG. 1, col.11: 24-40, Client Application translates/converts the request/input data ("first object") entered by a user into an XML application interaction document 40 ("first document"). For example:



a document generator operable to convert the first document into a first transaction message (an XML application interaction document 40 in TCP/IP message

format (col.15: 24-29) has been translated/converted to another XML application interaction document 40 in SMTP message format - col.15: 52-58):

as standard program objects. Similarly, in application 20, transportation/communication module 50 receives XML document 40 as TCP/IP data via communications path 25 and returns an XML document. XML/DOM module 56 then receives the XML document output produced from transportation/communication module 50, parses the document and returns one or more DOM objects that are passed to application logic 58 for handling as standard program objects. Thus, the component module application architecture of FIG. 2 enables any third party application to be straightforwardly integrated as a commerce exchange component (CXC) in the domain of a commerce exchange server. Development of these component modules is technically straightforward in either a Java or a C++ implementation.

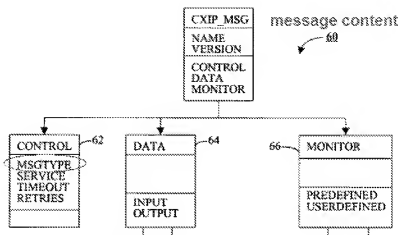
As noted above, the transportation module 50 is based on TCP/IP, but need not be restricted as such. Because the application interaction protocol includes guaranteed delivery semantics (see the Acknowledge message type described below), transportation module 50 may be implemented on top of SMTP or FTP as well. Cooperating applications (CXCs) based on different transportation mechanisms may also be implemented by developing a bridge that translates messages from one protocol to another. FIG. 18 illustrates this concept of protocol translation. Commerce exchange components 34 and 20 reside on a network that utilizes TCP/IP as its transport mechanism, while commerce exchange component 21 resides on a network that utilizes SMTP as its transport mechanism. Commerce exchange component 21 includes transportation/communication module 51 for handling messages in SMTP format. Communication service 12 of CX server 10 may be implemented with bridge mechanism 57 for translating messages between TCP/IP and SMTP message formats.

c. Message DTDs

according to a schema associated with a first transaction type determinable from the first document (the XML document 40 ("first document") has DTD ("schema") including message content 60). For example:

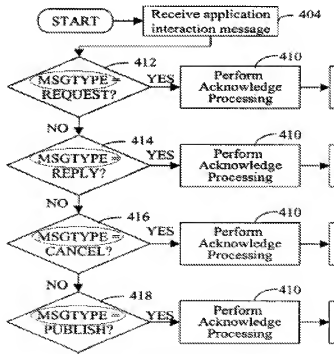
"As shown in FIG. 3, XML document 40 contains tags that define a message header 42 and message content 60. Each of these parts has an associated DTD. The structure of each of these two parts should be well-formed and valid with respect to its associated DTD..." (col.15: 59-66, emphasis added); and

FIG. 5, message content 60 has MSGTYPE in Control 62:



partial annotated FIG. 5

FIG. 13, MSGTYPE has "request", "reply", "cancel", "publish" as the claimed limitations "a first transaction type", which is definable/determinable from the XML document 40 ("the first document"):



partial annotated FIG. 13

Claim 13:

Ankireddipally discloses *the transaction processing system of Claim 12, wherein the self-describing language comprises Extensible Markup Language (XML) or any version thereof (e.g., col.9: 27-54).*

Claim 14:

Ankireddipally discloses *the transaction processing system of Claim 12, wherein the self-describing language comprises HyperText Markup Language (HTML) or any version thereof (e.g., col.7: 1-26; col.8: 42-58).*

Claim 15:

Ankireddipally discloses *the transaction processing system of Claim 12, wherein the transaction generator is further operable to send the first transaction message to a message format service (e.g., col.1: 32-2; col.4: 26-65).*

Claim 16:

Ankireddipally discloses *the transaction processing system of Claim 12, wherein the document generator is further operable to receive a second transaction message (e.g., col.14: 43 – col.15: 12) and convert the second transaction message into a second document according to a schema associated with a second transaction type determinable from the second transaction message (e.g., col.11: 4 – col.12: 21); and wherein the second document is written in the self-describing language (e.g., col.16: 21 – col.17: 30).*

Claim 17:

Ankireddipally discloses *the transaction processing system of Claim 16, wherein the object generator is further operable to convert the second document into a second object (e.g., col.19: 24 – col.20: 24; col.20: 26 – col.21: 12).*

Claim 18:

Ankireddipally discloses *the transaction processing system of Claim 17, wherein the software service is further operable to receive the second object in response to the transaction request* (e.g., col.15: 59 – col.17: 32; col.19: 25 – col.20: 24).

Claim 19:

Ankireddipally discloses *the transaction processing system of Claim 18, wherein the self-describing language comprises Extensible Markup Language (XML)* (e.g., col.11: 4 – col.12: 21).

Claim 20:

Ankireddipally discloses *the transaction processing system of Claim 16, wherein the software service is further operable to receive the second document in response to the transaction request* (e.g., col.12: 32-48; col.15: 12-38).

Claim 21:

Ankireddipally discloses *the transaction processing system of Claim 12, wherein the software service comprises a web service and wherein the definition of the first object has been published in a registry* (e.g., col.11: 24 – col.12: 63; col.15: 59 – col.16: 31).

Claim 22:

Claim 22 is a method version, which recite(s) the same limitations as those of claim 12, wherein all claimed limitations have been addressed and/or set forth above. Therefore, as the reference teaches all of the limitations of the above claim(s), it also teaches all of the limitations of claim 22.

Claim 23:

Ankireddipally discloses *the method of Claim 22, wherein the self-describing language comprises Extensible Markup Language (XML) or any version thereof (e.g., col.9: 27-54).*

Claim 24:

Ankireddipally discloses *the method of Claim 22, wherein the self-describing language comprises HyperText Markup Language (HTML) or any version thereof (e.g., col.14: 43 – col.15: 12).*

Claim 25:

Ankireddipally discloses *the method of Claim 22, further comprising: sending the first transaction message to a message format service (e.g., col.1: 32-62; col.4: 26-65).*

Claim 26:

Ankireddipally discloses *the method of Claim 22, further comprising:*
receiving a second transaction message (e.g., col.12: 32-67);
converting the second transaction message into a second document according to a schema associated with a second transaction type determinable from the second transaction message (e.g., col.15: 12-38; col.19: 24 – col.20: 24); and
wherein the second document is written in the self-describing language (e.g., col.15: 59 – col.16: 31).

Claim 27:

Ankireddipally discloses *the method of Claim 26, further comprising: converting the second document into a second object (e.g., col.20: 26 – col.21: 12).*

Claim 28:

Ankireddipally discloses *the method of Claim 27, further comprising: receiving the second object in response to the transaction request (e.g., col.11: 24 – col.12: 63).*

Claim 29:

Ankireddipally discloses *the method of Claim 28, further comprising: wherein the self-describing language comprises Extensible Markup Language (XML) (e.g., col.11: 4 – col.12: 21).*

Claim 30:

Ankireddipally discloses *the method of Claim 22, wherein the first object is generated by a web service and wherein the definition of the first object has been published in a registry (e.g., col.16: 21 – col.17: 30; col.19: 10 - col.20: 24).*

8. Claims 12-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by US Patent Publication No. 2002/0035584 to Scheier et al. (art made of record, hereafter "Scheier").

Claim 12:

Scheier discloses *a transaction processing system, comprising one or more processor units operable to execute:*

a software service operable to receive a transaction request to generate a first object associated with the transaction request (e.g., [0150], BTS business process receives a transaction request and generates an EDI-formatted message)

an object generator operable to convert the first object into a first document written in a self-describing language ([0151], BizTalk Messaging converts the EDI-formatted message to an XML document such as XML messages 1130 in FIG. 11)

a document generator operable to convert the first document into a first transaction message (FIG. 11, [0180]-[0182], BizTalk Server 2000 converts XML messages 1130 to XML messages 1150):

according to a schema associated with a first transaction type determinable from the first document ([0150], [0171]-[0172], and [0176]).

Claim 13:

Scheier discloses *the transaction processing system of Claim 12, wherein the self-describing language comprises Extensible Markup Language (XML) or any version thereof (e.g., [0148]-[0150]).*

Claim 14:

Scheier discloses *the transaction processing system of Claim 12, wherein the self-describing language comprises HyperText Markup Language (HTML) or any version thereof (e.g., [0051] and [0120]-[0121]).*

Claim 15:

Scheier discloses *the transaction processing system of Claim 12, wherein the transaction generator is further operable to send the first transaction message to a message format service (e.g., [0156] and [0171]).*

Claim 16:

Scheier discloses *the transaction processing system of Claim 12,*
wherein the document generator is further operable to receive a second transaction message (e.g., [0153] and [0162]) and
convert the second transaction message into a second document according to a schema associated with a second transaction type determinable from the second transaction message (e.g., [0170]-[0171]); and
wherein the second document is written in the self-describing language (e.g., [0120]-[0121] and [0148]-[0150]).

Claim 17:

Scheier discloses *the transaction processing system of Claim 16, wherein the object generator is further operable to convert the second document into a second object (e.g., [0150], [0171]-[0172], and [0176]).*

Claim 18:

Scheier discloses *the transaction processing system of Claim 17, wherein the software service is further operable to receive the second object in response to the transaction request* (e.g., [0156] and [0171]).

Claim 19:

Scheier discloses *the transaction processing system of Claim 18, wherein the self-describing language comprises Extensible Markup Language (XML)* (e.g., [0120]-[0121] and [0148]-[0150]).

Claim 20:

Scheier discloses *the transaction processing system of Claim 16, wherein the software service is further operable to receive the second document in response to the transaction request* (e.g., [0051] and [0120]-[0121]).

Claim 21:

Scheier discloses *the transaction processing system of Claim 12, wherein the software service comprises a web service and wherein the definition of the first object has been published in a registry* (e.g., [0153], [0156], and [0162]).

Claim 22:

Claim 22 is a method version, which recite(s) the same limitations as those of claim 12, wherein all claimed limitations have been addressed and/or set forth above. Therefore, as the reference teaches all of the limitations of the above claim(s), it also teaches all of the limitations of claim 22.

Claim 23:

Scheier discloses *the method of Claim 22, wherein the self-describing language comprises Extensible Markup Language (XML) or any version thereof* (e.g., [0156] and [0171]).

Claim 24:

Scheier discloses *the method of Claim 22, wherein the self-describing language comprises HyperText Markup Language (HTML) or any version thereof (e.g., [0153], [0156], and [0162]).*

Claim 25:

Scheier discloses *the method of Claim 22, further comprising: sending the first transaction message to a message format service (e.g., [0051] and [0120]-[0121]).*

Claim 26:

Scheier discloses *the method of Claim 22, further comprising:*
receiving a second transaction message (e.g., [0156] and [0171]);
converting the second transaction message into a second document
according to a schema associated with a second transaction type determinable from the
second transaction message (e.g., [0120]-[0121] and [0148]-[0150]); and
wherein the second document is written in the self-describing language
(e.g., [0153], [0156], and [0162]).

Claim 27:

Scheier discloses *the method of Claim 26, further comprising: converting the second document into a second object (e.g., [0051] and [0120]-[0121]).*

Claim 28:

Scheier discloses *the method of Claim 27, further comprising: receiving the second object in response to the transaction request (e.g., [0156] and [0171]).*

Claim 29:

Scheier discloses *the method of Claim 28, further comprising: wherein the self-describing language comprises Extensible Markup Language (XML) (e.g., [0150], [0171]-[0172], and [0176]).*

Claim 30:

Scheier discloses *the method of Claim 22, wherein the first object is generated by a web service and wherein the definition of the first object has been published in a registry (e.g., [0051] and [0120]-[0121]).*

Allowable Subject Matter

9. As pointed out by the Appellant, the prior art of record (Ankireddipally) does not teach and/or fairly suggest at least claimed limitations recited in such manners in independent claim 1 “...*generate, in response to parsing the plurality of transaction definitions, a plurality of schema definitions for at least a portion of the parsed transaction definitions, wherein the schema definitions are written in a self-describing language; wherein a first schema definition is operable to map the one or more parameters associated with a first transaction definition to a first document written in the self-describing language; and wherein a second schema definition is operable to map a second document written in the self-describing language to the one or more parameters associated with a second transaction definition.*” and similarly recited in such manners in independent claim 8 (Brief, pages 6-8).

These claimed limitations are not present in the prior art of record and would not have been obvious, thus claims 1-11 are allowed.

Conclusion

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to examiner Thuy (Twee) Dao, whose telephone/fax numbers are (571) 272 8570 and (571) 273 8570, respectively. The examiner can normally be reached on every Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday from 6:00AM to 6:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Tuan Q. Dam, can be reached at (571) 272 3695.

Any inquiry of a general nature of relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the TC 2100 Group receptionist whose telephone number is (571) 272 2100.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/Twee Dao/
Examiner, Art Unit 2192

/Tuan Q. Dam/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2192